

(a) reacting the aldehyde in the test sample with an amount of MBTH to produce an azine, wherein said amount is the amount of MBTH that reacts with the aldehyde to the point of interest;

(b) producing a first color if the concentration of said aldehyde is higher or equivalent to the point of interest; or

(c) ~~producing a second color different from the first color by oxidizing any unreacted MBTH, and;~~

(d) forming a formazan by reacting the azine and the any oxidized MBTH produced in step (c) to produce a second color different from the first color, the second color being indicative that if the concentration of said aldehyde is lower than the point of interest;

(de) observing an ending color in the test sample comprised of the first color and second colors; and

(ef) determining whether the effective concentration of aldehyde is present in the test sample based upon the ending color of in the test sample.

2. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the ending color in the test sample is blue, green, yellow or any combination thereof.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the oxidant is selected from the group consisting of ferric chloride, potassium ferricyanide, lead tetraacetate and periodic acid.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the oxidant is ferric chloride.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the aldehyde is glutaraldehyde.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the oxidant is mixed with the test sample at the same time as the MBTH reacts with the aldehyde.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the oxidant is added to the test sample after the MBTH reacts with the aldehyde.

8. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of drawing up a fixed volume of an the aldehyde-containing test sample before or during the reaction of aldehyde with MBTH prior to performing step (a).

9. (Currently Amended) A The method of claim 8 further comprising determining a concentration of an aldehyde in a test sample which is higher, equivalent or lower than a point of interest of the aldehyde wherein the point of interest is an effective concentration of the aldehyde comprising the steps of:

(a) drawing up a fixed volume of the aldehyde-containing test sample and loading the fixed volume to a measuring device having a gas or vapor permeable but liquid impermeable membrane;

(b) reacting the aldehyde in the test sample with an amount of MBTH to produce an azine, wherein said amount is the amount of MBTH that reacts with the aldehyde to the point of interest;

(c) producing a first color if the concentration of said aldehyde is higher or equivalent to the point of interest; or

(e) oxidizing any unreacted MBTH;

(f) reacting the azine and any oxidized MBTH produced in step (c) to produce a formazan producing a second color different from the first color, the second color being indicative that the concentration of said aldehyde is lower than the point of interest;

(g) observing an ending color in the test sample comprised of the first color and second colors; and

(h) determining whether the effective concentration of aldehyde is present in the test sample based upon the ending color of in the test sample.

10. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 8 1 further comprising the step of drawing up a fixed volume of the aldehyde-containing test sample and loading the fixed volume to a measuring device containing said MBTH or FeCl₃.

11. (Original) The method of claim 8 further comprising applying the aldehyde in the test sample to an absorbent material.

12. (Currently Amended) The A method of ~~claim 11~~, determining a concentration of an aldehyde in a test sample which is higher, equivalent or lower than a point of interest of the aldehyde wherein the point of interest is an effective concentration of the aldehyde comprising the steps of:

(a) drawing up a fixed volume of the aldehyde-containing test sample and applying the aldehyde in the test sample to an absorbent material, wherein the absorbent material is a nylon membrane;

(b) reacting the aldehyde in the test sample with an amount of MBTH to produce an azine, wherein said amount is the amount of MBTH that reacts with the aldehyde to the point of interest;

(c) producing a first color if the concentration of said aldehyde is higher or equivalent to the point of interest; or

(e) oxidizing any unreacted MBTH;

(f) reacting the azine and any oxidized MBTH produced in step (c) to produce a formazan producing a second color different from the first color, the second color being indicative that the concentration of said aldehyde is lower than the point of interest;

(g) observing an ending color in the test sample comprised of the first color and second colors; and

(h) determining whether the effective concentration of aldehyde is present in the test sample based upon the ending color of in the test sample.

13. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 11, wherein the absorbent material contains MBTH ~~or~~ FeCl_2 .

Claims 14-33 (Cancelled)

34. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 7, wherein substantially none of the second color is produced when the aldehyde is ~~suffieient~~ equal to the point of interest.